

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

NO. 144.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON..... JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, and other Courts of the State. They would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN L. SCOTT would refer to his past heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

John M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House, WILL practice law in the Circuit Courts of the State, Branch Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK..... CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Court of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties, just w&t-wf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

deed t-w&w

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

deed t-w&w

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. Office on Market street.

mae 19 t-w&w

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jane 14 t-w&w

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY..... THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and Appellate Courts held at Frankfort, and the Courts of Appeals of Kentucky, the business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monr. Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 62c Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Blodden. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

april 7 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Frankfort Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions of witnesses, etc.

THE "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, nov 15 t-w

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON.

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d floor from corner.

sept 1 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where onus upon the want of official records.

oct 6 w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of Clothes, Cerisees, Cut Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last style and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

If All work warranted to be well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No Fit No Sale.

oct 6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

nov 27 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. G. WATERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar 22 w&t-wf

JAS. P. MARSHALL..... JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers.

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsooms.

Carpetts, Tassels, Cornices, Bands, Shades, India & Coco Mattings, Chair Rods, Cloth Trimmings, Gimpes, Green Baizes, Star Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We keep on hand and make to order Flaggs, Tar-paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. Our stock is entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer them in every variety of style, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

auil 13 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Marketand Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN and CRAYON, ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.

oe 17 w&t-wf

GEORGE H. CARY..... R. L. TALBOTT

SUCCESSORS TO

BELL, TALBOTT & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

Oils, &c. 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

mar 22 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many to go to the St. Cloud Hotel, cor. of St. Cloud and Jefferson Streets, Louisville?

Because J. G. BROWN keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

auil 14 t-w&t-wf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,

Proprietors.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

aug 2 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the

Old Owens Hotel,

When you go to Louisville stop there.

jeo 14 t-w&t-wf

MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings

of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

tissue

Price one ten Cents.

sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

Dr. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and the only safe and preventive CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARRIAGE would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and \$1 per box before applying to any one for whom it is intended.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete directions for self-treatment, secured from doctor or druggist.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,

Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 2, P. M., daily.

Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.

apr 7 w&t-wf

BLACK SOFT HATS!—Something new, light

and stylish for the Spring 1861.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

nov 27 w&t-wf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography

AND

ENGRAVING

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,

Banks, Certificates, Letter Heads, Cards,

Bonds, Certificate of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, &c.

MIDDLETON, STROHBECK & CO.,

119 Walnut street, Old Fellow Building,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

feb 29 w&t-wf

JOHN A. BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 63 Walker Street, (NEAR BROADWAY),

NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments

and all articles for the Military,

Furnished at short Notice.

apr 7 w&t-wf

JOHN BONNER,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

Indictments.

The Federal Court adjourned Wednesday, to meet at its regular Spring term.

The Grand Jury found indictments against Harvey T. Hawkins and Milton J. Freeze, for robbing the mail. Bail \$3,000 each, and \$3,000 surety.

Indictments for treason were found against the following: Isham T. Dudley, J. L. Gibbons, Phil B. Thompson, Robert W. Wooley, John M. Brown, John H. Morgan, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., Ben. Desha, John C. Breckinridge, George B. Burnley, Humphrey Marshall, Granville Utterback, John M. Elliott, William Jones, Phil Lee, Frank Tryon, Milton J. Freeze, H. McDowell, Ben. Craig, Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Harry T. Hawkins, Harvey M. Rust, Benjamin J. Monroe, John M. Rice, Jesse Meeks, John Ficklin, Thomas Steele, Jr., Daniel W. Jones, James S. Christian, Gustavus Dedman, John Shawhan, W. B. Cunningham.

Indictments for a high misdemeanor were found against the following. (Bail \$2,000, and \$2,000 surety in each case) John H. Morgan, J. L. Gibbons, Preston R.atty, Ben. J. Monroe, John G. P. Hoe, Ben. Craig, Frank Tryon, John M. Brown, Granville Utterback, Edward Hensley, Thomas Gains, Frank Brady, Ben. Desha, Isham T. Dudley, Burbridge Blackburn, Gustavus Dedman, John Witherspoon, J. A. Witherspoon, Dudley George.

Our advices from the Kanawha Valley, says the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday morning, are to Wednesday morning. Gen. Benham has crossed the river, and a battle was expected to be fought yesterday. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Loring, and very little seemed to be known as to their strength. A private letter of Tuesday, from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, expresses apprehensions of heavy forces of the enemy in reserve, and thinks it possible that a trap may have been set to catch our men; but the writer adds: "I presume that Gen. Rosecrans knows what he is about."

FIRE.—About half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the dwelling of R. C. Steele was discovered to be on fire. By the noble efforts of our firemen and citizens the fire was confined to the house of Capt. Steele and that of Henry Wingate, which adjoins it. Mr. Wingate is fully insured, and we understand that Capt. Steele is also partially insured.

The Paris Citizen of November 8th, says that Mr. John Sharp, son of Esquire Sharp, of Bourbon county, committed suicide by shooting himself on last Wednesday week. He was married the day previous to Miss Osborne, of Mason county. There is evidence of mental aberration for several weeks previous.

There is a difficulty at Paducah between Generals Smith and Wallace. The latter has asked to be transferred to another command.

The New Orleans Crescent says there is a large demand for gold in monetary circles there, which is sent over into Kentucky for the purchase of supplies for the South.

The Abington (Va.) Democrat states that a company of Kentuckians, well armed and mounted, from Bourbon and Harrison counties, numbering 110 men, has enlisted into the Confederate Army at that place, under command of Capt. Desha.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society. The annual meeting of this society will be held in Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, for the purpose of electing a Board of officers to act for said society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members is requested.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

Augusta, Nov. 1st, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AND PRISONERS.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that the steamer Dunleith, arrived at that city from Cannetton, on the Kanawha, on Wednesday afternoon, bringing two hundred and three sick soldiers and twenty-one secesh prisoners. The sick are nearly all convalescent, there being only a few critical cases. They were brought here for safety and the proper treatment.

RETURN OF FEDERAL TROOPS.—Between four and five hundred United States regulars, Major Lynde, who were captured by the secessionists at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, some months ago, arrived at Louis on Tuesday. Major Lynde was with them. These soldiers, together with two hundred which arrived some days ago, composed the whole of the command.

The city government of Cincinnati is paying money to the families of volunteers at the rate of \$500 a day.

Wm. Warfield and John Fry, of Kentucky, have been appointed Brigade Commissioners in the U. S. Army.

The newly elected Confederate States Senators from Tennessee are Landon C. Haynes, of Washington county, and Gustavus A. Henry, of Montgomery county.

ARREST OF A REBEL FEMALE.—A woman was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday, on her way to the Southern Confederacy. She had in her possession minute information in reference to the Army of the Potomac, together with copious maps and plans of fortifications. She is held in custody at the Galt House.

Lou. Journal, 8th.

SENT TO FORT WARREN, BOSTON.—We understand that pursuant to an order from the Commanding General, the following named persons have been sent from Fort Chase, Columbus, where they have been confined for some weeks, to Fort Warren, Boston: Col. R. H. Stanton, Isaac Nelson, Thos. Carter, R. S. Thomas, Geo. Forrester. They left Columbus last Friday, and are now, doubtless, in Boston.—*Cn. Eng.*

[For the Yeoman.]

Liberty in Theory—Despotism in Practice. In the Louisville Journal of Friday appeared another order from Gen. Sherman, substantially the same as that issued by Gen. Anderson, upon his recent retirement from the command of this department, in regard to illegal arrests and imprisonment of citizens within the State. The order, like that of Gen. Anderson, does infinite credit to its author, Gen. Sherman. For the genuine respect for law and liberty, and we might add humanity itself, or the wise and sagacious forecast, whichever of the two prompted it, we give Gen. Sherman all honor. Whether it be the legitimate result of true principle, or the shrewd calculation of sharp-sighted policy, in either event, it is so utterly and brightly in contrast with the bare-faced duplicity and besotted stupidity that has heretofore characterized the conduct of most of the statesmen and warriors of Kentucky, that in the generous warmth of our admiration, and out of the very abundance of our gratitude, we are disposed to accord to Gen. Sherman every praise to which his proclamation can possibly lay claim, and pronounce it a very masterpiece, both of principle and policy. Gen. Sherman, we lift our cap to you, and salute you as the discoverer—not, that honor belongs to Gen. Anderson—but as the next discoverer of the great practical fact, that a Constitution and Government is not to be upheld by a gross and tyrannical violation of its most fundamental principles, any more than a brave, high-spirited and free people are to be forced into a reluctant loyalty, by a shameless and systematic invasion of their dearest liberties. This simple, but vastly important truth, which seems without apparent effort to have forced itself upon the conviction of two mere, but just, sensible, and honorable soldiers, all the principle, and all the wisdom, and all the good feeling of all the statesmen, and all the politicians, and all the editors, with a few illustrious exceptions, of the great Union party of Kentucky, could not for the very life of them find out. They were too ignorant, or too malignant, or too corrupt, we need not and will not say which. All honor, then, to the generals, and all shame to the politicians.

The justice and sagacity of the one may yet stand to the Federal Union, what the fanatical ignorance and malignant despotism of the other had well nigh lost to it—the great and once truly loyal State of Kentucky. If that result is yet to be one of the triumphs of the future, Kentucky and the Union will be indebted for it, not to the good sense and honest principle of their statesmen, but to the wise judgment and forbearance of their soldiers. But is Gen. Sherman in earnest? Does he mean what he says? Or does he but "keep the promise to the ear to break it to the hope?" Has he become infected by brief contact and association with leading Kentucky Unionists with their prevailing moral epidemic, and practically learned from them what, perhaps, he had failed to learn from the wily Talleyrand himself, that "words were made to disguise thoughts, not express them?" Has he seen the late shameless declaration of the Louisville Journal that the neutrality of the Union party, as set forth in the address of its State Central Committee and the resolutions of the Legislature, was but a mere temporary expedient, a wiley and artful dodge adopted to amuse and deceive for the hour a trusting and confiding people, and that accomplished to besummarily thrown aside as no longer useful or respectable, and does he, in sheer admiration of the shameless but dexterous trick wish to try his hand at the same bold and unprincipled game? In short, has he wearied of the honest bluntness and straightforward candor so natural and admirable in the gallant soldier he is said to be, and does he now long for the acquisition of the quick-eyed astuteness and well practiced dissimulation of the mere unprincipled political demagogue, he is so universally believed not to be? If the "neutrality" of Prentiss and Harney and Wolfe and others meant war, their "independence" meant unequal submission, and their "unsheatheing the sword against the federal government" meant crimsoning it to the hilt in the best blood of the South—may not the freedom of Gen. Sherman mean arrest, his liberty mean imprisonment, and his law mean unmitigated despotism? We will be pardoned for indulging in these hypothetical and apparently improbable statements. We frankly confess them improbable; but they are by no means impossible. Gen. Sherman is but a man, nothing more, nothing less; and so, with all deference to their highnesses, are the distinguished members of the Union Central Committee. And yet their manhood has not scrupled to most shamefully deceive the people of Kentucky in point vital to their honor and safety, by construing plain language in a sense which it can by no just and rational principle of interpretation be made to bear; and, at the time they employed it, they never intended it should bear. In the poverty of their political principle, and in the very shallowness of their supposed political astuteness, they have essayed to play Talleyrand, and the result of it all is the certain loss of future political power to themselves and their party in the State, and the probable loss of the State to the Union, not to mention their even greater personal loss, which perhaps concerns them but little, of the respect and confidence of the great mass of the more honest and truthful portion of their fellow-citizens. With such an illustrious example of public dissimulation before him, and surrounded by the influences of such a moral and political school, would it be at all miraculous if virtue and outspoken candor, even such as General Sherman is said to possess, should finally give way, and the manly and truthful candor of the soldier be exchanged for the expert equivocation and dexterous double-dealing of the unscrupulous polititian? Stranger things have happened heretofore. As strange things may happen hereafter. Generals Anderson and Sherman issue their proclamations against illegal arrests and removal from the State, and yet those illegal arrests and imprisonments go on within their department pretty much the same as though no proclamations had been issued. Petty civil despots, and concealed military underlings, pay just so much attention to the proclamations as teaches them to neglect or

despite their injunctions. The commanding general orders no arrests to be made, but their insubordinate subordinates make them. The chief ostentatiously proclaims the principles of personal and constitutional freedom—but the over-zealous subaltern ruthlessly destroys them. The credulous citizen reads the proclamations and fondly dreams of liberty under the constitution and laws of the land. But the suspected rebel realizes his dream of liberty as he painfully shudders in the darkness of the dismal cells of Fort Lafayette, or shivers in his scant covering upon the cold earth at Camp Chase; and this is what these fine proclamations of Gens. Anderson and Sherman practically amount to, and not much more. They seem only to serve to sharpen the zeal and set off the patriotic vigilance of such immaculate patriots and equivocal heroes as the notorious Nelson and others of his class, who still, in defiance of constitution and law and proclamations continue to make their own groundless suspicions the standard of loyalty, and malignant enmities the measure of personal freedom. If Gen. Sherman is in earnest in his proclamation, why does he not put a summary stop to these illegal proceedings of his subordinate, Nelson, and others; or if still persisted in, demand their immediate discharge from the service, at least within his own department. Let him take this step, and every one will then know that he is in earnest—means what he says—and that his pledges to the people can be trusted. Public quiet and confidence in, if not affection for, the government will be the result. And this, or some similar step, he owes no less to his own honor and self-respect than he does to that public liberty it is his duty to uphold, and the interests of that Union he came into the State to defend. These arrests have already been, in the highest degree, injurious to the Union cause in the State. Their continuance or renewal will be in the last degree disastrous to it in future. The people of Kentucky are all unused to such proceedings; and what is more to the point, they cannot and will not tamely accuse themselves or submit to them. The more they see of them, hear of them, and think of them, the more they abhor and detest them, and the more firmly will they determine to resist them. The effort may still be made to deceive them in regard to the true character of such proceedings, or to intimidate them by the threat and presence of military force into acquiescence in them; but they will see through the shallow deception, and they will soon the impotent threat with the quick intelligence and determined courage of a free people, who value real liberty more highly than they do any form of government, however venerable, and love honest truth more than they do any form of deception, however plausible or seductive. I utter a timely warning, and in the language of prophetic instinct say to the civil leaders and military authorities of the State, simply, beware. The Louisville Journal may, out of the very depths of its malignity, call upon the administration to send to Fort Lafayette all who, by word or pen, criticize unfavorably its action, civil or military, and the Louisville Democrat may, in the very extremity of its stupidity and abasement, suggest the suppression of an honest but loyal fellow-journal in another State, and thus by their instigation and in the language of prophetic instinct say to the civil leaders and military authorities of the State, simply, beware. The Matanzas sent Hampton's Legion a flag, and a dinner was given the officers and passengers by the citizens of Havana. The Theodore returned with a valuable cargo. She reports that the steamer Keystone State captured a Southern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition, and has gone to New York.

The Alexandria (La.) Constitutional of the 19th ult., says:

We learn that there is to be erected near this city a large slaughter house, at which 40,000 beesves are to be slain and packed for the use of the army. We learn that the butchers have contracted to furnish the Government with 100,000 barrels of mess beef. The work of slaughtering will commence in a few weeks.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 26th ultimo says Hon. Solon Borland has been appointed Brigadier General.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge convened yesterday at the appointed hour, and entered into an election of officers for the ensuing year. It resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. M.—John M. Armstrong, of Eureka Lodge No 36, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayres, Crittenden Lodge No. 98, Crittenden, Ky.

For R. W. Warden—Hon. John F. Fisk, Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White, Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Azur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will take place to-day.—*Lou. Dem.*

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky met in annual covation at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the following officers: Samuel L. Adams, P. G. Patriarch; A. H. Calvin, G. High Priest; F. A. Bamberger, G. S. Warden; W. R. Hydes, G. J. Warden, *pro tem.*

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed.

The following committees were announced:

On Election and Returns—Messrs. Cady, Pollard, and Bentley.

On Finance—Messrs. Calvin, Clark, and Rice.

On Appeals—Messrs. Shinkle, Curry, and Jas. Johnston.

On the State of the Order—Messrs. Durham, Hydes, and Mills.

The Grand Encampment degree was conferred upon seventeen members.

Mr. R. W. G. Patriarch then read his annual communication, which was lucid and full of interest. The communication was referred to a special committee.

Reports were received from seventeen Encampments, while nineteen Encampments were delinquent.

The Encampments represented embraced eight hundred and thirty-three members. There have been relieved during the year sixty-seven patriarchs. The number of deaths in the order since the last covation was nine. There has been paid during the year for the relief of patriarchs \$550 25; for the relief of widows' families \$30, and for burying the dead \$90. The total receipts for the year were \$2,797 59.

The Encampment proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

J. D. Pollard, of Frankfort, M. W. G. P.

Fred. Friske, of Louisville, M. E. G. H. P.

M. S. Dowden, of Lexington, W. G. S. W. G. Collins, of Covington, W. G. J. W.

COMMON SENSE.

ANOTHER SET OF B.S.—The telegraph tells that the great Naval Fleet is bound for Ball Bay. The name is not an encouraging one. It is full of stinging B's. There was big Bethel; Bull Run; Ball's Bluff; and now we are to have Ball Bay. Could not the loud-mouthed cannon may break upon the solemn stillness of regions, which now only resound to the busy hum of peaceful labor, or the joyous tones of social gaiety.

COMMON SENSE.

THE GREAT ENCLAVE OF B.S.—The telegraph tells that the great Naval Fleet is bound for Ball Bay. The name is not an encouraging one. It is full of stinging B's. There was big Bethel; Bull Run; Ball's Bluff; and now we are to have Ball Bay. Could not the loud-mouthed cannon may break upon the solemn stillness of regions, which now only resound to the busy hum of peaceful labor, or the joyous tones of social gaiety.

CIN. ENG.

THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE last week

elected James T. Dunlap Comptroller of the State, and Wm. P. McGregor Treasurer.

The different committees reported various ordinances for the good of the Order, when the Encampment adjourned to meet again at half-past seven o'clock last evening.

Lou. Jour.

Southern News.

We are indebted to the Louisville Journal of the 8th, for the following items of Southern news, copied from the Bowling-Green Louisville Courier:

Col. Tilghman of the 2d Kentucky regiment in the rebel army, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and succeeds Col. Aleorn, of Miss., in command in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, Ky.

A letter from Hopkinsville to the Courier says Gen. Tilghman's brigade is composed of the First and Third Mississippi regiments, one Kentucky regiment, and about three hundred cavalry, mostly Kentuckians.

An armed Confederate steamer has brought another prize safely into harbor, and the passengers arrived in Charleston, among them Capt. Richard Bartlett and lady.

Also the following prizes: Big Betsy Ams, Wells, of Maine, Michael, Tennessee, and six others were captured. The Wells sailed from New York for Cardenason the 6th of October. She was captured some days ago with an assured cargo.

In the Confederate Court, Michael McNamara charged with embezzling public money and robbing the mail, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on one indictment to three months' imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine; and on the second indictment to ten years' imprisonment.

The Adjutant General says the report that Gen. Evans disobeyed orders at Leesburg is erroneous. Gens. Johnston and Beauregard have written Gen. E. complimentary letters.

Col. Featherston, of the 17th Mississippi regiment, says the rebel capture at Leesburg sun up 726 prisoners, 4 cannon, and 16,000 stand of arms.

The privateer Sumpter is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbadoes. The same dispatch says that the rebel loss at Leesburg was 32 killed and 106 wounded.

George S. Bruce arrived at Nashville from Covington, Ky., on the 31st ult., and furnished the Courier folks with Northern papers, and the army, doubtless, with valuable information.

Col. Wigfall, of Texas, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and Gen. Bonham, of S. C., to a Major Generalship in the rebel army.

It is stated in Richmond that 516 vessels have run the Southern blockade since the 1st of May, last.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Bishop Hughes' Thunderbolt Against the Abolitionists.

Professor Brownson Rebuked—An Abolition Brigade Recommended.

[From the Metropolitan Record, the organ of Archbishop Hughes.]

The October number of Brownson's Quarterly Review has just made its appearance. In a literary point of view it is not inferior to preceding numbers of the same work, the fourth article is entitled:

L'ABOLITION DE L'ESCLAVAGE, PAR AUGUSTIN COCHIN, ANCIEN MAIRE ET CONSEILLER DE LA VILLE DE PARIS. PARIS: JACQUES LE COFFRE. 1861. 2 TOMES, 8VO.

Under this caption the Reviewer writes a treatise on slavery and the war. We cannot help thinking that this paper, so far as it was intended to influence the Catholic readers of the Review, is at once untimely and mischievous.

The Catholics of this country have obtained great credit for having entirely kept out of discussions on the question of slavery. Neither do they wish to have that question thrust upon them in a periodical which is supposed to be published in the interest of their religion.

Dr. Brownson maintains that the end and purpose of the war is not, or at least should not be merely to sustain the Constitution, Government, and laws of the country, but to abolish slavery in the Southern States. Now, we Catholics, and a vast majority of our brave troops in the field, have not the slightest idea of carrying on a war that costs so much blood and treasure, just to gratify a clique of Abolitionists in the North. If it were generally known that this is one of the purposes of the war, the drafting of troops would become immediately necessary—volunteers would be few indeed—and the business of recruiting would become even slacker than it is now said to be.

The war is, as we have said, for the maintenance and defense of our Constitution and Government. In the progress of war it is difficult to foresee what turn events may take in the South, under the pressure of military necessity; but to announce beforehand that one of its purposes is to set the slaves in the Southern States free, and, as a consequence, even arm them against the white population, is to vitiate in popular estimation the high motives by which the Government and the gallant officers in command of the army are actuated.

Napoleon III, announced that France made war on Italy for an "idea," but the idea was his own and not furnished by Abolitionism. Here, on the contrary, that clique who shun the battle-field and become self-complacent in their fanaticism, under the imagination that our brave soldiers are fighting their battle without being aware of it, are teeming with "ideas" which they expect the country to take up and realize, even by the sword.

True patriots will be shocked at the reviewer's interpretation of what the war means or should mean. They will ask, was it for this that our dauntless soldiers fell in battle? Was it for this that many of them, together with their brave officers, are now pining away in the captivity of a Southern dungeon? Take, for instance, Col. Corcoran and his gallant fellow-prisoners of the Sixty-ninth. Was it for this that Cameron fell on the battle-field, without any friendly eye to gaze on his countenance whilst he lay?

Like a warrior taking his rest,

With his martial cloak around him? Was it for this that the noble-hearted and gallant Ward was, me might say, assassinated on the deck of his vessel? Was it for this that the unyielding patriot and heroic commander of Fort Sumter, as well as the equally heroic Mulligan at Lexington, no less than the brave Gen. Lyon, who fell on the field, were so cruelly neglected and left to their fate until reinforcements came too late? Was it to carry out the idea of Abolitionism that these noble warriors, and thousands of less distinguished names, have already given their lives, as they imagined, for the support of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union?

No, no. The crime charged against the adherents of what is called the Southern Confederacy, is their wish and attempt to overthrow the Constitution and the Government of these United States. Now this crime had been attempted by the Abolitionists, but not in the candid bravery of the Southern Secessionists.

On the Abolitionists, perhaps their ablest man, described the Constitution as a "covenant with hell." The Abolitionists would take advantage of double tides, and in order to be consistent, whilst they would have our army to destroy slavery in the South, they themselves sympathize with the people of the seceded States who are endeavoring to destroy this same "covenant with hell." We do not say that all the Abolitionists regard the Constitution in the same light as the author of the atrocious expression just quoted. But we have never seen that expression or its author repudiated in their speeches, writings, or resolutions.

Between the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North, the Constitution is now in a most perilous condition. The former attack it in front, the latter assail it in the rear or on the flank. The former wish to get clear of its requirements because they think it has not been fairly carried out in their regard, the latter because it is, as they say, a covenant with hell. Still these Abolitionists profess to be loyal citizens, wishing to preserve the Union and sustain the Government, provided the latter shall abolish slavery totally throughout the land.

Every man has a right to form his own opinions on the existence of slavery, *pro or con*, as his judgment and conscience may dictate. But if our fellow-citizens of the North are so bent on the destruction of slavery, we would have to suggest that they should form an Abolition Brigade, and do at least a part of the fighting, for the advancement of their "idea." We could suggest even the name of the Brigadier-General who should be at the head of this Brigade. It is true that he has not acquired, as yet, the name of a great commander; he is not, however, unacquainted with the scenery of this battle; and though he may never have smelt powder, nevertheless, he must have seen at a distance the smoke arising from its explosion. His forte, however—and it is no trifling quality in a General—would be the science of retreat. By this Xenophon of old, with his 10,000, immortalized his name. The only apprehension to be entertained is, that even in retreat our modern Xenophon would leave his thousands behind. Still he could quote the example of one of the greatest Captains either of this century or any other, who retired with a very small retinue from Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, leaving his magnificent army to follow at a remote distance on their return to Paris.

The Brigadier-General of the Abolition Brigade would pass, necessarily, through Washington, where the President and the members of the Cabinet would be likely to review them in more than one sense. Supposing they got a pass to cross the Potomac and entered into the tented fields, now occupied by our gallant troops, imagination can hardly conceive the reception that would await them. They would be men of rank, and, taking their position, if a position were permitted them, they would cast to the breeze and flaunt before the eyes of both armies the motto to which we have referred. It can be so con-

veniently painted on the smallest banner, it is so expressive—so brief in words—so comprehensive in meaning, and withal so easily remembered:

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
IS A
COVENANT WITH HELL.

The Brigadier-General whom we have in our mind's eye is the same who published in this city that, after slavery shall have been disposed of in the South, "Popery must be looked into." He professes to be a loyal citizen, but this is a curious method of inducing other citizens who are truly loyal to rally to the support of the Constitution, the Government, and laws of our country.

Even our Catholic Dr. Brownson holds that slavery is the cause of the war. This happens to be simply impossible, except in the sense that a man's carrying money on his person is the cause of his being robbed on the highway. Slavery existed since the Declaration of Independence and before. And if it ever could have been the cause of civil war among the people and States of the Union, or of the Colonies, that civil war should have broken out say eighty or one hundred years ago. Slavery, therefore, is not the cause of the war. There is nothing new in it.

Some times it has appeared to us that Abolitionists, if it be what is described by some of its most prominent interpreters, stands in need of a straight jacket and the humane protection of a lunatic asylum. It would desire (to do the thing completely) that some 4,000,000 of slaves should be emancipated in one day, if possible, even in one hour. But it has never thought what is to become of these unfortunate people after their emancipation. They would not have a square inch on the surface of this globe that they could call their own. Where could they sleep the first night after their chains had been broken?

Either on the land of their former owners, which would be a trespass, or on the highway, which public convenience could not tolerate. Where are they to go, gentlemen Abolitionists? Supposing they sleep some where the first night, where are they to get food for the next day? You would have them destroyed the relation between them and their masters. And after having done this mischief to both parties you could not expect their masters to still provide them with food, clothing, medicine, and medical attendance.—Whose business will it be to see to all this?

Will it be yours simply to look on—rub your hands at the triumph of your inconsiderate policy—and, having disrupted the whole social fabric in the Southern States, leave the emancipated negroes and the white population to fight it out? Is this what you mean? Are you honest in your theories? If so, why not propose to the nation the setting apart of some portion of our yet unpeopled territory, say a patch of land as large as England, to be settled by these emancipated slaves, if emancipation were possible? Why not put your hand at the triumph of your inconsiderate policy—and, having disrupted the whole social fabric in the Southern States, leave the emancipated negroes and the white population to fight it out? Is this what you mean?

Now suppose that the savage King of Dahomey sent his subjects or prisoners to some of the factories on the coast and sold them as slaves, would he be more guilty than if he had cut their heads off? Suppose the slaves at the dock should buy them off at \$125 a head from the massacre of their barbarous tyrant, would they be doing wrong? They might understand from what goes on here continually—viz: that a poor prisoner who is condemned to death by the laws of his country, chooses invariably, if mercy should interpose, the penitentiary for life in preference to the hemp of the gallows. This to human nature, of which our Abolitionists do not appear to have any adequate conception.

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